ucts Are Important Abroad. Reumania is not a large country. Its entire population is materially less than that of the state of New York, and its area is 46,000 square miles, a thousand less than this state. Yet it has become one of the principal grainexporting countries of Europe.

Since the country was turned into one of pessant proprietors by the division of the crown estates, the cultivation of cereals, and especially of wheat, has increased largely, and with it the exports. Last year Roumania shipped from her Danubian ports 25 per cent. more grain for export than she did in 1895, and of this total wheat was the chief item. Last year's wheat crop in Roumania was 70,000,000 bushels, which, in view of the size of the country, is enormous. Nor is wheat the only product of the Danubian kingdom, for corn or maize, as it is called there, is raised to the value of \$20,000,000 a year, and the product of barley is 250,000 tons a year, and of rye 100,000. The ployed in rail-laying, keeps the camp importance of these figures will be seen when it is stated that there is 50 per cent. more rye raised in Roudom, and that the corn or maize crop in Roumania is larger than in any European country with the exception of Austria and Italy. The total grain crop of Roumania amounts in a year to more than 200,000,000 bushels, and the average yield to the acre of cultivated land is 25 bushels, whereas it is only 20 bushels in France and Germany, and only ten in Italy and Russia. A table appeared some time ago in one of the European scientific journals showing the average yield in bushels of grain to the inhabitant in various countries. In this computation the United States stood at the head with an average of 40, Denmark's average was nearly as large, and three other countries had an average of 22 bushels each, Russia Sweden and Roumania. The average in France was 20, in Germany 16, and in the United Kingdom eight. The lowest of European countries was Switzerland. The shortage of grain crops in many European countries has led to an unusually large demand, of which the United States, as the chief grain-producing country of the world, is getting the largest benefit, but other countries which have surplus for export are gaining some advantages, too, and Roumania is one of the countries so favored. Unlike the other Danubian political divisions, it has a railroad system of 1,800 miles, and it has better roads than most of its

HOW LONG IS A THOUGHT? Surprising Results of Experiments Made by a British Scientist.

neighbors.—N. Y. Sun.

How long does it take a man to think? Prof. Richet, at the recent meeting of the British association, gave the results of his investigations into this subject. He found that by mentally running up the notes of the musical scale for one or more octaves, and then dividing the total time by the total number of notes thought of, the time taken for each note was one-eleventh of a second.

There are various ways of arriving at conclusions as to the amount of time necessary for realizing any physical sensation or mental impression If the skin be touched repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer, a person may, according to Prof. Richet, distinguish the fact that the blows are separate and not continuous pressure, when they follow one another as frequently as 1,000 a second.

The smallest intervals of sound can be much better distinguished with one ear than with both. Thus the separateness of the clicks of a revolving toothed wheel was noted by one observer when they did not exceed 60 to the second, but using both ears he could not distinguish them when they occurred oftener than 15 times a second.

The sharp sound of the electric spark of an induction coil was distinguished with one ear when the rate was as high as 500 to the second. Sight is much less keen than hearing in distinguishing differences. If a disc half white and half black be revolved, it will appear gray when its revolutions exceed 24 per second.

It has been found that we can hear far more rapidly than we can count, so that if a clock-clicking movement runs faster than ten to the second we can count four clicks, while with 20 to the second we can only count two of them.

A Remarkable Tree.

A remarkable locust tree grows in Mrs. Elizabeth Porter's front yard, at shower of mist or vapor comes from the various component and antagits branches, and at any hour a shower onistic parts of it in harmony. bath can be had by standing under its foliage.

Do Business on Wind.

A company is organizing in New on wind."—Chicago Dispatch.

žion bebdomedaire, \$3 00

A DERVISH MIMIC. Makes Fun for Britishers in Their Camp

at Wady Balfa.

Among the men who lesped off the railway trucks and hurried off to their breakfasts was one black ex-Dervish worthy of mention. This was Somid, the Sudanese jester of the camp, who can always raise a roar of laughter in the working gangs, and is of distinct service, keeping up the men's spirits as he does by his clever mimicry and queer tricks. A bugler in Hicks Pasha's ill-fated army, he was captured by the Dervishes and taken to the mahdi's camp at Omdurman. There he discovered that he could make his life easier by playing the buffoon, and he became the jester of Wad el Bishara, the famous emir who commanded the Dervish forces that were opposed to us last year. He used to be called up to amuse his master's friends by giving imitations of the British officers with whom he had

been brought into contact.

Recaptured by us last year at the

battle of Hafir, he now, when not em-

in a roar by his close imitations of his former master Bishara and other Dervish notables. Seeing strangers mania than in the entire United King, in camp, he approached us with a comical waddle, and then proceeded, surrounded by a crowd of his appreciative countrymen, to favor us with what was certainly a very extraordinary entertainment. First he impersonated the great Emir Yunes: sword over shoulder, he swaggered up and down as though a Dervish camp, boasting of his prowess and declaring that he would destroy the enemies of God, and drive the English into the sea. Then he suddenly became Wad el Bishara, the truer soldier, with graver mien than before; speaking calmly and deliberately, he walked with slow dignity, a leader of men, giving orders to his officers in precise terms. The different characters of the two emirs were so clearly brought out by this close observer and marvelous mimic that one felt one would almost be able to recognize the two men with certainty if one ever met them. From the grave he passed to the ludicrous; he took off the mannerisms of a native clerk on the railway works, of an impatient bimbashi carrying on a conversation through the telephone with an indistinct but imperturbable Egyptian at the other end of the wire. Next, with a most ghastly realism, he gave us a representation of a hanging man. It was true to life and to death, for Somid must have witnessed many an execution by hanging in the Der-

> vish camp. Then he became Wad el Bishara ere performed black. Later in the day we came across him again, at work on the railway. He had just laid down a rail, and, seeing us, proceeded to imitate the action of one sketching a portrait. In a moment we recognized every turn of his head and hand, the pose. even the expression of face of one of the war artists with us; it was a wonderful piece of pantomine and mimic-London Times.

A TRANSFORMED EMPTRE.

Austria of the Present and Its Empero Francis Joseph.

Nothing is more wonderful than the difference between the Austrian empire that was and the Austrian empire that is. I knew it above 40 years ago, says a correspondent of London Truth. Then it was one of the cheapest countries in Europe, now there is no country dearer. In this it has is probably the wealthiest state of the Austrian empire. The people there have always been comfortably off, and across a village where the houses are not far better built than the English farmhouses and cottages. If there is no great luxury, there seems to be no want. But agriculture is not the sole everywhere. In all parts one sees tall tion of wealth. The emperor is really a remarkable man. Practically not only the foreign affairs of his empire are in his hands, but so thorough is Louis Globe-Democrat. the belief in his honesty and good sense that he may be said to keep the empire together. He is no longer s young man, and whether the empire will fall to pieces after him is a possible contingency. The heir is a young man, whose health is so bad that he is not likely to live to inherit the crown. His brother has only one specialty. He is, by the way, one of the dryest weather, a continual this is hardly a gift calculated to keep

Not Pure Friendship.

be inseparable. Minnie-Yes; they are in love with

Topics.

LIVING IN THE PRESENT.

The Beginning of an Up-to-Date Leve

Affair. "I am very sorry for you," she said. and it was evident that she was unwilling to let go of his hand.

She was not quite as young as she had been once, yet she was fair, and he thought there were tears in her eves as she spoke. For a long time they stood thus.

At last he said: "You are very kind. I appreciate

your sympathy." "It must be very, very sad to lose one you love," she said, with a long

"It is," he replied with a sigh that was nearly as long as hers had been. "I suppose one never really gets. over such a grief," she said, with another long sigh. He looked into her big, soulful eyes

again, and then they both sighed together.

"Let us go over there and sit down." he said, pointing toward a seat that was partially hidden.

She placed a trembling little hand upon one of his arms, and, after awhile, he put a hand upon her little, white trembling one, and then she looked her sympathy, and he acknowledged it with a look.

"It is very sweet," he said, at last, to have dear, dear friends when one is bereaved. I wish-I wish-"

At length she looked up at him and sighed again, more trembling than be-

"I wish," he went on, "that I could always have some one near to sympathise with me as you have."

"Oh, John!" she cried, looking down, and her voice was sweet and

He seemed perplexed. He looked at her red cheeks and down at the little white hand that had somehow crept into his, and he drew a long breath.

Then she asked, in very low and very tender tones:

"What would people say?": So, after awhile they arose and walked away together, and his head was inclined, so that her cheek might have rested against his. And wonderful as it may seem, the breeze kept on blowing softly across a grave not far away, and no upheaval took place there.—Cleveland Leader.

LOOKING FOR THE POLE.

Millions of Dollars and Hundreds of Lives Lost in the Search.

The exploration of the north polar regions was begun with a commercial end in view, the early explorers hopagain at the battle of Hafir, encouraging his men and laughing scornfully at the shells which burst around him, the sound of which Somid faithfully reproduced. A variety of other tricks were performed by this versatile closed most of the year by ice.

The value of the passage by the northwest from Europe to the Pacific. Several explorers have demonstrated the fact that such a passage exists, and also that it will probably never be of commercial value, being closed most of the year by ice.

The value of the value of the passage by the northwest from Europe to the Pacific Conal a Beaking Conal a Beaki ing to find a practicable passage by closed most of the year by ice. The history of northwestern exploration begins with Sebastian Cabot's voyages in 1498 and 1517; then came Willoughby and Richard Chancellor in Compagnies crass-1553 and Martin Frobischer in 1576. Davis made three expeditions, one in 1585, the other two in 1586 and 1587. Barentz's expeditions were made in 1594 and 1595; Waymouth and White came in 1602; Hudson's voyages were ry.—Wady Halfa Correspondence made in 1607 and 1610, and after these explorers came Button, Baffin, Foxe, Behring, Middleton, Moore and Foxe, Behring, Middleton, Moore and Smith, Hearne, Phipps, Cooke, Mc-Kenzie, Duncan and Vancouver, all their vovages being made between the last-named data and the horizontal forms of the state of the last-named date and the beginning Actions diverses. of the present century. Since 1800 exploration has been active; Kotzebul, Ross, Parry, Buchon and Franklin, then Franklin alone, Parry and Lyon, Bach, then the final expedition of Franklin, in which his ships were lost, and he, with all his companions, kept pace with Germany. Bohemia perished. A dozen expeditions followed in search of Franklin, and since 1845 there has hardly been a year in which expeditions have not been now they are well off. I never came dispatched to the north of America for the purpose of exploring the arctic regions. Hall, Smith, Nares, Young, Delong, Nordenskiold, Greely and others have had their names identified with active explorations. industry. Factories are springing up Millions of dollars have been spent. and hundreds of brave men have sacchimneys. They are not picturesque, rificed their lives, but thus far nothbut they mean energy and the creating of practical value has resulted from the explorations. It is now only a sentiment that takes adventurous men toward the north pole.—St.

Effect of Water Pressure.

It is a remarkable fact that the very means of life may be the cause of death. A whale is drowned, and now a scientist tells us that there seems to be a peculiar fatality among fishes. After reaching a certain depth of water, the swimming bladders become distended by the pressure of air, Glasgow, Ky. At all times, even in the best horsemen in the empire, but and the fish literally explode. Too much of one's native element may bring about most disastrous consequences. A sudden change of air from one density to another may cause the rupture of a blood vessel, and too sud-May-Clara and Belle appear to den change of temperature has produced like results. Extremes of all sorts are not only very injurious, but York to bottle ozone. It will take no the same man and they have to watch are likely to prove fatal, especially to pains to deny that it is doing business one another constantly. — Town organisms that are not in the enjoyment of robust health.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 8 décembre 1897.

COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING-

HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. owners cotto
owners ... \$18.716,778 00 \$1,494,166 00
Meleo temps in
countre der
uiers ... 9,826,077 00 878,588 00 Passif:

Total......\$39,322,200 00 Comparé avec la semaine dernière :

MARONE MONETAIRE. Houvelle-Orisans-

Milote de la Banquedo Franco LONDRES... Text de la Benque d'Angleterre S 070. Unacele pour l'arrent 112 11/16. Pour accompte 112 15/16 PARIS.

France de commerce (80 jears), 5, 22%
Traites de banques (8 vre)....5, 17%
REISCHMARKS—96
Le (RANGE A VUE SUE MEW-FORE

at stable.
Traites de commerce \$1 25 d'esc.
Traites de banques na pair. VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA MOUVELLE-

ACTIONS MY MORE. Diraitres astes du M. O. Steek Mrektings. Valour Offre Dense

585

Chemins de fer urbains.

Bons d'Etal. Leves de.

Certificate of Warranto. Police certificates.....

Bulletin Commercial

Vendredi, 3 décembre 1897. COTON. Marche de la Nile-Oriéans. SUR PLACE. Le Cettes Exchange a rapporté anjourd'hui des ventes de 3.000 balles et 3,200 à arriver. Le marché est atab e. Les cotour tenhes sont de le à les, plus bas gae les cotes suivantes Aniourd'hai

fanvier.... 5.37 65.38

MANOWES DIVERD. . Aujourd hat to middling state cost a... | Salar | Sala mphie.....

MARCHE DE REW-YORK SUR PLACE. iffiling Gulf 6 1:16. R. Y. PUTURES. 5,7395,74 5,7795,79 5,8295,83 5,8695,86 5,9295,93

*********************** Mare A vrii Mai Juliet Jailles 6.01 € 6.02
6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.05 € 6.07 € 6.09 € 6.07 € 6.09
Hervembre 570 ± 5.71
Les ventes compresses 114.200 balles, MOUVEMENT DU COTOR. MBOU, WET— in Mile Oridans depuis to

BANCES DELIVERPOOL. SUB PLACE. is your to Middling Amer FUTURS.

BARCHE DU MAVER SUE PLACE. Calme, Cotes—42 eft. pour l'Ordinaire 40 eft. pour le Tree Ordinaire 38 fr. peur le Bas (sur place). 421cfr. pour l'Ordinatre quer misse

SUCKE BY MELASER. Jobbing 100 to pure stove par livro pour le suare, et 305c plus dievé par gallen pour les milesces que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Ex-change. SUGRE OPEN KETTLE-Stable.

MELARRE OPEN KETTLE Facile 12 MELASSE UP am 520.
URMTEIFUGAL Facile 4912c.
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SUCRE RAFFINE 51c
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Standard granulated 4.94
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REZ POLI - Ton. 815 00 à - 924

BUZ POLI - S0 00 00 SON—SE 00 à 9 00. BLE BRUT—Bien stable. Parines. A la bourse.

GRAINS ET FOUREAGES. MAIS On cote 38 A pour le bianc 38 à pour le mais et 39 à 40 pour le jane. A course Ho 2 de l'Ouest 29 à 29½; Chetx 29½ à 30. Texas Ho 2 31 à 32.

SON - A 72½c.

FOIS - Prime 914 00 à 15 50; Chetce \$16 50 à 17 00. ulto DO à 127 00.
Les postus lous se vendent sanz prix enivants:
mais So, de plus par beiseeau; avaise 2 à de
de plus par beiseeau; son 6 à Se, de plus par
100 livres, et le fein 83 00 à 3 00 de plus par
touseau.

PECTIMORS. A LA BOURER. Muisto de la Bourse p

Special Section SECTIO

GEOCKETES. Le Board of Frede denne les cotes suivanites po r les lots de chargement de café. Job lets le à les plus élevé. RRO-Chine.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES
PROBUETS.

Grane de cetes—Ici \$7 00 à — per ten.
Perire de graine de cetes par chargement au
dépôt \$16 50 à 16 75 per ahert ten.
pertaion \$18 25 à 18 50 f. e. b. per long ten.
Oil cake—\$18 25 à 18 50 peur l'expertation
f. a. b. Gi care—10 20 B 10 00 pour l'appur de b. b.
Eulie de graine de ceton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallou, prime crude 17 à 17%c. retaine 21 à 21%c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 24-pound 7 à 7%c. per pard; 2-pound 6% à 6%c; 1%-pound 6% à 6%c.
Twine—Jute 7%c. la livre; Hemp 10c.
COTTON TIES—83 285c. PRUITS MY NOIX.

Par boite..... 1 40 2 2 75 Par boite _____ 250 \$ 8 00 Par botte de 1/3 de boissess...
BAHAHES PistaCHES- 1509 165

De la Louisiene, per livre..... 9916e PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE. (Mos cotes representant to prix du gres au cading. Les marchands obtiennen i 15 à 25e. So plus per baril et 'a a 140. par livre en leta.)
FORMES DE TERRE—Par baril \$2 25 à PATATES DOUGES-Ordinaires par besti YAMS-\$1 10 & 1 25. TOMATES-\$1 50 &

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bolessen.

OIGHOHB.—Par baril \$2 25 à 2 35.

OHOUX.—\$1 50 à .—— per crate.

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VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gree demastens de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix
etivants par deunains de velaille, et 1 à 3c.
de vilus par deunains d'units.

Grosses velailles es l'Ouest, is
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TONNELLERIE.
Nouveaux barile de sucre et de Neaveaux barile de sucre et de **32**6.

1000 115 Bouveaux demi-barns de mé-70 **9** 75 a. Nouveaux barirlets de mélesse 60 9 65c Barils de mélasse de seconde Barils de meisses 80c main 80c Douves de barils en cypre, par \$12 00 014 00 Perches de boncants et de barils, il n'y en a pas eur le marché. Jobbing pins elevé.

CHARLON. FITTEBURG — Par castand 36 à 28c. hmille 40c. le baril, 34 25 à — le beucant; car locde \$3 75 à 4 00 par ton.; Inthracite \$8 50 à — le ten.; bateaux 35 à 40c. le baril; stemers \$3 00 à 3 25 la tenne; habitation (aur la rive) 30c.

ALABAMA.—Par baril Gerona 40c.; Corona aux coni 35c.; Splint ceal 45c.; sux splint ceal 35c.; Cakaba 45c.; stems ceal sur chare \$2 40 à 2 55 la ten.

A B. & Co.side harrows, chacan. Expanding harrows, II-tooth, eh.
Deare's stalk cutter. No 2......
La. Dow disc harrows.....

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Het \$5 70, iene oo per out.

I ent heer plows, B-0 x pis...
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Het \$11 40, iene 35 per cent John Doore Plows...

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5 1 78 10-2 Bevvis-Amer', A.E.&Co., creecean.

Barb wire, galvanised, per cwt.
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Otard, Dupuy & Ce. vintage 1885. 610
Otard, Dupuy & Ce. vintage 1875. 675
Otard, Dupuy & Ce. vintage 1875. 725
Otard, Dupuy & Ce. vintage 1870. 775
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1864. 800
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Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1864. 950
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Californe de Lachman & Jacobi, 1887
Whiskey, Gin et Rum—
Péche, vieux, legallen. 2556 356
Burke's eld Iriah Whiskey, 12
quarts. 9486. 950

proof. Retterdam, Green Boxes, 12

18 75 Crême de Vanille, 12 qts bout, caises. Ceona cheuva à la Vanue, 12 quarte, 16 50 Green Menthe, 12 grandes bouteilles, caises. L. Granuse souselles.

Cardiale. E. Cusenier Fils Ainé & Ce.
Parie.
Crime de Menta, Verte [green]. \$1
Curaçao Sec. orange (stone lugs). 1
Curaçae Sec. green (rôme jugs). 1
Anisette, en paniers de 3 pemponelles.

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Oréme de Cacae Chouva, axtra.
Maracchine, extra superior, original bes-

seund 7 %c., dry saited 11c; dry flist 13c is livre.

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PELUETERIE—Otter \$1 00 à 4 50; caster 5 à 50c. pièce; racceme 5 à 35c.

OCRESS—MOUNSE—Mélée 1 à 2 2c. la livre; grise 14 à 19c; moire 2 à 2 2c.

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MARCHAN DISSE—Les prix du gros sustemme suit. Au détail il fast payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pièch \$2 00 à 3 25; gondros de plus par baril. Pièch \$2 00 à 3 25; gondros de plus par baril. Pièch \$2 00 à 3 25; gondros de plus par baril. Pièch \$2 00 à 3 25; gondros de plus \$3 50 à 3 75. Bédine salon la qualité \$1 15 à \$3 00.

Escunce de térébenthine 30 %.

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Fino.
Montills. very, very pale, dry and light.
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Vino de Pasto, D. P. P. 4 10

MARCHE AUX BESTIAUX Brain-Unclee corn-fed, par Brain-Unclee corn-fed, par Uvre, grees.

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